

struggles for freedom and equality found expression in a style of music that came to be known as the blues. Innovative musical geniuses like W.C. Handy, Robert Johnson, the Reverend Gary Davis, and Mamie Smith were among the legendary pioneers of blues music.

As blacks migrated throughout the United States in the early 1900s, they tapped into their collective experience and creativity to develop new expressions of music. New Orleans became the center for a particularly American form of music—jazz. This novel genre combined unique rhythms and melodies with the sounds of stringed, brass, and woodwind instruments. Jazz captured the interest of 20th century America, making household names of great African American artists like Louis Armstrong, Charlie Parker, Ella Fitzgerald, and Miles Davis. The unparalleled brilliance of these and other great jazz musicians had an extraordinary effect upon the American musical tradition, while bringing great pleasure to millions of fans.

In the 1940s, rhythm and blues emerged, synthesizing elements from gospel, blues, and jazz; and from these styles came the birth of rock and roll. A fabulous array of artists helped to pioneer this modern musical transformation, including Chuck Berry, Ray Charles, Marvin Gaye, Aretha Franklin, and Stevie Wonder.

As we reflect on the rich and distinctive history of so many talented artists, we celebrate the incredible contributions that black musicians have made to the history of American music and their influence on countless forms of music around the world.

**Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush,** President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim June 2002 as Black Music Month. I call on Americans of all backgrounds to learn more about the rich heritage of black music and how it has shaped our culture and our way of life, and urge them to take the opportunity to enjoy the great musical experiences available through the contributions of African American music.

**In Witness Whereof,** I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of

the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

**George W. Bush**

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., June 4, 2002]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on June 5.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders  
Reporting Designations Under the  
Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Act  
May 31, 2002**

*Dear Mr. Chairman:*

I hereby report pursuant to section 804(b) of the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Act, 21 U.S.C. 1901–1908, 8 U.S.C. 1182 (the “Kingpin Act”), that I have designated the following foreign persons for sanctions pursuant to the Kingpin Act, and that I am imposing sanctions upon them pursuant to that Act:

Ismael Zambada Garcia  
Eduardo Gonzalez Quirarte  
Mario Ernesto Villanueva Madrid  
Luis Fernando da Costa  
Oded Tuito  
Haji Ibrahim  
Samuel Knowles

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: Letters were sent to Joseph R. Biden, Jr., chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Patrick Leahy, chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary; Bob Graham, chairman, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence; Max Baucus, chairman, Senate Committee on Finance; Carl Levin, chairman, Senate Committee on Armed Services; Henry J. Hyde, chairman, House Committee on International Relations; F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary; Porter J. Goss, chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; William M. Thomas, chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means; and Bob Stump, chairman, House Committee on Armed Services. An original was not available for verification of the content of this letter.

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## **Digest of Other White House Announcements**

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The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

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### **May 25**

In the morning, the President and Mrs. Bush traveled from Moscow, Russia, to St. Petersburg, Russia, where the President participated in a wreath-laying ceremony with President Vladimir Putin of Russia at Piskarevskoye Cemetery. Later, President Bush and Mrs. Bush went to the State Hermitage Museum for a tour and lunch with President Putin and his wife, Lyudmila.

In the evening, the President, Mrs. Bush, President Putin, and Mrs. Putin attended a performance of "The Nutcracker" at Mariinskiy Theater and later took a White Nights boat tour on the Neva River.

### **May 26**

In the morning, the President and Mrs. Bush attended a service at the Kazan Cathedral in St. Petersburg and later toured the Russian Museum.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush traveled to Paris, France. In the evening, the President had a working dinner with President Jacques Chirac of France at Elysee Palace.

### **May 27**

In the morning, the President met with personnel at the U.S. Embassy in Paris. He and Mrs. Bush then traveled to Sainte Mere Eglise, France, arriving in the afternoon. Later, they traveled to Colleville-sur-Mer, France, where the President participated in a wreath-laying ceremony with President Jacques Chirac of France at the Normandy American Cemetery.

In the evening, the President traveled to Rome, Italy, where he had meetings and a working dinner with Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy at Villa Madama.

### **May 28**

In the morning, the President met with President Carlo Azeglio Ciampi of Italy at Quirinale Palace. He then traveled to Pratica di Mare Air Force Base for NATO summit meetings.

In the afternoon, the President returned to Rome and met with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican. He then returned to Washington, DC.

### **May 29**

In the morning, the President met in the Oval Office with Gov. Jeb Bush of Florida to discuss environmental issues in Florida.

The White House announced that the President will meet with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt at Camp David, MD, on June 7–8 to discuss developments in the Middle East and key bilateral issues.

The President declared a major disaster in the Federated States of Micronesia and ordered Federal aid to supplement national and State recovery efforts in the area struck by Typhoon Mitag on February 26–March 3.

The President declared a major disaster in Illinois and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding on April 21 and continuing.

### **May 30**

In the morning, the President had CIA and FBI briefings. In the afternoon, he had lunch with Vice President Dick Cheney. Later, he dropped by a USA Freedom Corps service opportunities fair for White House staff in the Indian Treaty Room of the Eisenhower Executive Office Building.

The President announced his intention to appoint Fernando Caldeiro, Van Dedric Romero, and Juan Secada as members of the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans.

The President announced his intention to designate Enedelia Schofield as Co-Chair of the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals as members of the National Museum of African American